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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<p>(51) International Patent Classification ⁷ : B62M 3/08</p>	<p>A1</p>	<p>(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/68067 (43) International Publication Date: 16 November 2000 (16.11.00)</p>
<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/NO99/00048 (22) International Filing Date: 6 May 1999 (06.05.99) (71)(72) Applicant and Inventor: BADARNEH, Ziad [NO/NO]; Sognsveien 112 A, N-0860 Oslo (NO). (74) Agent: LANGFELDT, Jens, F., C.; Bryns Patentkontor A/S, P.O. Box 765, Sentrum, N-0106 Oslo (NO).</p>		<p>(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).</p> <p>Published With international search report.</p>
<p>(54) Title: PEDAL DEVICE</p> <div data-bbox="267 1144 1323 1585"></div> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>Pedal device for rotary attachment to a pedal crank arm of physical training apparatus, e.g. a bicycle, said device comprising a first pedal rotatably attached to a pedal shaft (3), said pedal shaft at a free end thereof firmly attachable to said crank arm (8), and said first pedal having a first pedal engagement face for use in carrying out conventional training exercise. Said device is provided with a second pedal (1) tiltably attached to said first pedal about an axis extending transversely through a longitudinal axis of said pedal shaft and parallel to said first pedal face approximately midway between an inner and an outer end thereof. Said second pedal has second pedal engagement face (6) facing away from said first pedal engagement face and spaced from said transversely extending axis, and said second pedal is tiltable to either side relative to said first pedal by an acute angle, e.g. in the range 0-35 degrees.</p>		

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PEDAL DEVICE

5 The present invention relates to a pedal device for rotary attachment to a pedal crank arm of physical training apparatus, e.g. a bicycle, said device comprising a first pedal rotatably attached to a pedal shaft, said pedal shaft at a free end thereof firmly attachable to said crank arm,, and said first pedal having a first pedal engagement face for use in carrying out conventional training exercise.

10

Ankle injuries account for a large share of the total number of injuries in the society and especially in sports. At present there are not to a sufficient extent alternative means available for preventing injuries, nor is there a good enough rehabilitation that is sufficiently stimulating and motivating after injuries occur. The trend shows that human
15 ankles are getting weaker and weaker muscular structure. There may be many reasons for this situation, but one hypothesis is that humans tend to move around much more on flat surfaces contrary to the situation years ago when time was spent moving on more uneven terrain. In addition, present day humans spend much more of the time on indoor activities. The immobilisation tendency is clearly demonstrated through many children
20 which are driven to and from their "activities" and to a much greater extent than what was offered to former generations, in addition to spending of much of their time in front of a personal computer or a television set.

Data obtained from the National Institute of Public Health in Norway indicate that in
25 Norway alone there are 200000 ankle injuries each year, approximately one third of which are treated at outpatient clinics or by physiotherapists. In about 20 percent of the cases reported there is persistent instability in the ankle after a sprain. Only half of these problem patients have confirmed diagnosis of ankle instability. This means that half of them only have subjective symptoms of instability without any diagnosis of an ankle that
30 is mechanically unstable. There is speculations whether this may be due to poor joint sensation and reduced muscular control or a combination thereof. Several reports have shown weaken musculature after sprains and among patients with chronic unstable ankles, while others have not been able to prove any relationship. Inversion injuries make up 85 per cent of all ankle injuries and usually occur when landing after jumping,
35 running or turning. Lateral ligaments are most vulnerable to injury during this injury mechanism. Usually the anterior talofibular ligament is the first to go - first degree, followed by the calcaneofibular ligament - second degree, and finally the posterior

talofibular ligament - third degree. About 50% of the injuries only affect the anterior talofibular ligament, in 20% of the injuries the calcaneofibular ligament goes as well, and in 1% of the cases all three ligaments on the lateral side go. Studies have revealed through ankle arthroscopy simultaneous cartilage injuries in 66% of the ankle ligament injuries, and such patients had more complaints when followed up one year later. Such injury is usually caused then by compressing forces, as in falls. In more severe injuries fractures of medial malleolus can also occur. Combined supination injuries can also cause ordinary ankle fractures. Ankle injuries are thus complicated injuries in which many different types of injuries to cartilage, bone, ligaments and other stabilising soft tissues in the joints around the ankle can occur. It has also been shown that the skin has proprioceptive properties and is therefore important for ankle function and stability.

Usually an ankle sprain injury is treated with elevation, icing and immobilisation of the injured ankle in the form of a compression wrap. In some cases, crutches and analgesics are necessary during the first few days after the injury. Anti-inflammatory medication is frequently used with injuries of this kind. Functional treatment with taping, physiotherapy and a gradual increase of the load on the ankle usually leads to a good final result. Normal exercises are exercise bicycle, strengthening exercises, single-leg hops, balance training and proprioceptive training, e.g. with a balance board standing on one and both legs.

It would therefore be appreciated that ankle injuries are complicated and take considerable time to heal and oedema in the ankle region caused by ankle injury can take a long time to disappear. As well known blood circulation in the ankle region may be seriously effected by an injury, which in some cases can cause a very long period of healing. In some cases the oedema may take years to appear.

Thus, it has been a long felt need to provide training means which can stimulate only blood circulation in the foot and ankle region, but also strengthen the muscular structure in the ankle region, thus providing the ankle region with an improved ability to withstand strain causing injury.

In the art of pedal devices references can be directed to French patent publication 2661651, US patent 4599915, US patent 5161430 and Norwegian patent 303869.

35

The French publication 2661651 relates to a bicycle pedal capable of turning both in the vertical and in the horizontal plan to avoid injuries even if the shoe of the pedal user is

stuck in the pedal. Major disadvantages of such a pedal device is that it becomes to wobbly for the pedal user. The tilting of the device in the vertical direction can be adjustable by means of a wedge means defining the limits of degrees of tilting.

- 5 The pedal device is for specific use and can only be used in the context of being able to turn both in the vertical and horizontal planes. Use of the pedal device as a conventional pedal is not possible.

US patent 4599915 relates to an adjustable pedal. The adjustable pedal comprises a
10 platform mounted on a shaft for supporting the foot, and one or more of the following: means for positioning the platform along a radial axis generally perpendicular to the axis of the shaft to provide a lifted position for the foot, means permitting the platform to tilt about the radial axis in a direction generally parallel to the shaft axis to provide inverted
15 an everted positions for the foot, and means permitting the platform to pivot about the radial axis to provide toe-in and toe-out positions for the foot. Once the platform has been correctly adjusted, it is clamped and the angular position will remain as adjusted.

US patent 5161430 relates to a pedal radius adjustment device comprised of a frame mounted onto the existing crank arm of a bicycle or similar exercise machine by a screw
20 passing through the existing crank arm pedal mounting hole and attaching to the adjustment frame, and by a bracket mounted to the adjustment frame around the crank arm. The contact side of the frame is grooved to align with the pedal crank arm. The pedal is attached to a sliding block within the adjustment frame and is adjusted by a hand operated pull T-pin at multiple, known-radius, settings prearranged on the adjustment
25 frame. In another embodiment, the T-pin is held in place by magnetic attraction between the T-pin and the sliding block. The pedal of the device is a conventional pedal without any means for tilting the pedal relative to the crank arm.

Norwegian patent 303869 relates to an ankle strengthening bicycle pedal with the bicycle
30 pedal attached in an adjustable manner either freely or lockable in a joint for an angular movement or setting during use of the pedals, respectively, relative to the pedal axis which is attached to a crank arm. The joint can be located in the midpoint of the pedal or at one end of the pedal adjacent the crank arm. The pedal shaft can be attached height shiftable and lockable in several positions of the crank arm longitudinal dimension by
35 means of an elongate hole. However, this patent, does however, not disclose a pedal device which is tiltable, but still can be used as a conventional pedal device.

To further elucidate the prior art, reference can also be directed to US patent 4973046 disclosing a structure which is somewhat similar to that of US patent 4599917.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a pedal device which can give
5 the pedal device user improved training of the ankle region muscular structure during
exercises. According to the invention the device is provided with a second pedal tiltedly
attached to the first pedal about an axis extending transversely through a longitudinal axis
of said pedal shaft and parallel to said first pedal face approximately midway between an
inner and an outer end thereof, wherein said second pedal has second pedal engagement
10 face facing away from said first pedal engagement face and spaced from said transversely
extending axis, and wherein said second pedal is tiltable to either side relative to said first
pedal by an acute angle.

According to an embodiment of the pedal device, said acute angle is in the range of 0-35
15 degrees, preferably in the range 0-20 degrees. In a specific embodiment, said acute angle
should not exceed 15 degrees.

Further, resilient means are provided to interact between said first and second pedals to
provide a tilting counteracting force. Such resilient means could be spring means
20 provided on said first pedal to engage said second pedal.

Also, on said pedal device said resilient means locate said second pedal engagement face
parallel to said first pedal engagement face when said first pedal engagement face is
engaged by a foot of a person using said pedal device.

25 Thus, the invention represents first of all an alternative and medically speaking unique
solution for preventing and rehabilitating instability at the ankle joint, but will also in a
long-term aspect provide other unique advantages of use for persons using such exercise
or training apparatus, both as regards prevention of injury and ability promoting
30 properties. By using the invention on a conventional bicycle and even on a so called off-
road-bicycle, an improved "bicycle sensation" will be obtained because the body of the
person will be able to move to large extent in step with the bicycle and the ground on
which it runs.

35 Thus, a unique feature of the present invention is that the pedal device has a tiltable pedal
surface on one side and the conventional pedal face on the opposite side, thus forming a

multi-function pedal, simply by turning the pedal 180 degrees. Thereby, the user will easily determine whether it is to be tiltable pedal or a conventional pedal.

The invention is now to be described with reference to the attached drawing figures forming a typical, non-limiting embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 1 is a side view of the pedal device, according to the invention.

Fig. 2 is a partial sectional view from one side of the device, according to the invention.

10

Fig. 3 is a top-view of the device, with half of the device shown in sectional view.

Fig. 4a is an end-view of the device shown in partial sectional view.

15 Fig. 4b is a side-view similar to the view of figure 1.

The pedal device according to the invention has a first pedal body 2 with a conventional pedal shaft 3 to which said first pedal body 2 is rotatably attached. The pedal shaft 3 is rotatably mounted in the pedal body 2 in a manner known per se. The free end of the pedal shaft 3 is attached a crank arm 8, of which only a part is shown on figure 1. The connection between the shaft 3 and the crank arm 8 is conventional, e.g. by a threaded connection.

Parallel to the pedal shaft the pedal body 2 have friction elements 5, shown on figures 3 and 4a as elements 5a and 5b. The pedal body 2 and the elements 5a and 5b represent the conventional part of the pedal device. On one side of the pedal device there has been mounted a tiltable pedal 1 which is attached to the pedal body 2 via pivot connections 4a and 4b through the elements 5b and 5a, respectively. The pivot connections 4a and 4b are suitably shaped as pivot pins extending into the pedal body 2 and attachable to the elements 5b and 5a by thread engagement. The connections 4a and 4b are in the same plane as the pedal shaft 3 and at an angle of 90 degrees thereto.

As shown on Fig. 2, the tiltable pedal 1 will in the embodiment shown be able to tilt by an angle α of approximately 15 degrees to either side about a pivot axis extending through a centre of connections 4a, 4b. The degree figure can however vary, dependent on a distance x between the centre of the pivot connections 4a and 4b and the bottom of the pedal platform or face 6 of the pedal 1. The distance x is dependent on the use which

is given priority when carrying out the invention. The tiltable pedal 1 will in its neutral position be forced to be substantially parallel with the pedal body 2 and its elements 5a and 5b by means of resilient means 7, suitably a spring 7. The spring force provided by the spring 7 is dimensioned to only move the tiltable part 1 of the pedal device to a
5 neutral position, as indicated in figure 1 and is not primarily designed to provide any substantial resistance against tilting upon its use. However, in case it is required to let the person using the pedal device experience some resistance against tilting of the pedal 1 to one or the other side about a tilting axis through the pins 4a, 4b, it would be obvious to dimension the resilient means or the spring 7 to create such resistance. Although a
10 spring has been shown attached to the pedal 2 and with its ends attached to the tiltable pedal part of the device, other ways of providing such spring force from resilient means can be visualised, e.g. by providing resilient means or spring means between the two pedal parts 1 and 2, e.g. between the lower side of the platform 6 and the opposite face of the pedal body 2.

15 On the drawings, there is shown a solution which enables the platform of the tiltable pedal body in its position of rest to rotate to a vertical position relative to the ground and a normal position of use of the pedal body 2. This can be done by positioning the pedal shaft a little off-set to the midpoint of the pedal body 2 in the horizontal plane as most
20 clearly seen from viewing figure 3. By such off-set positioning of the shaft, it will be easier for the pedal user to choose which side of the pedal device is to be used, as it will only be necessary to rotate the pedal device 90 degrees about the pedal shaft 3 in order to make use of either the engagement face of the pedal body 2 with its element 5a and 5b, or the tiltable pedal part 1.

P a t e n t c l a i m s

1.
Pedal device for rotary attachment to a pedal crank arm of physical training apparatus,
5 e.g. a bicycle, said device comprising a first pedal rotatably attached to a pedal shaft ,
said pedal shaft at a free end thereof firmly attachable to said crank arm , and said first
pedal having a first pedal engagement face for use in carrying out conventional training
exercise, wherein said device is provided with a second pedal tiltably attached to said
10 first pedal about an axis extending transversely through a longitudinal axis of said pedal
shaft and parallel to said first pedal face approximately midway between an inner and an
outer end thereof, wherein said second pedal has second pedal engagement face facing
away from said first pedal engagement face and spaced from said transversely extending
axis, and wherein said second pedal is tiltably to either side relative to said first pedal by
an acute angle.
15
2.
Pedal device according to claim 1, wherein said acute angle is in the range 0 - 35
degrees.
- 20 3.
Pedal device according to claim 2, wherein said acute angle is in the range 0 - 20
degrees.
4.
25 Pedal device according to claim 3, wherein said acute angle does not exceed 15 degrees.
5.
Pedal device according to claim 1, wherein resilient means are provided to interact
between said first and second pedals to provide a tilting counteracting force.
30
6.
Pedal device according to claim 1, wherein said resilient means are spring means
provided on said first pedal to engage said second pedal.

7.

Pedal device according to claim 5 or 6, wherein said resilient means locate said second pedal engagement face parallel to said first pedal engagement face when said first pedal engagement face is engaged by the foot of a person using said pedal device.

8.

Pedal device according to claim 1, wherein said shaft is off-set slightly relative to a longitudinal axis through said first pedal.

FIG. 1

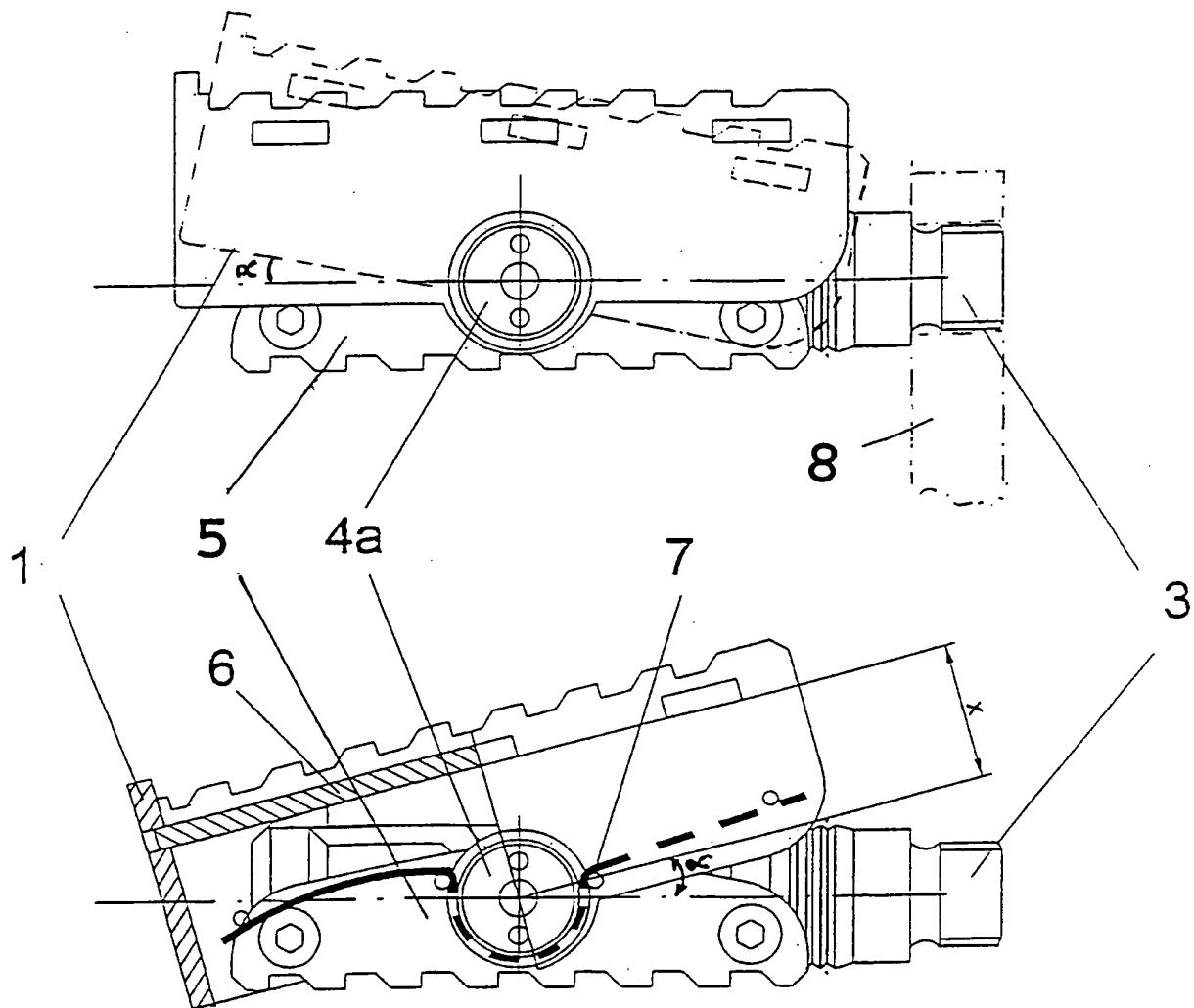


FIG. 2

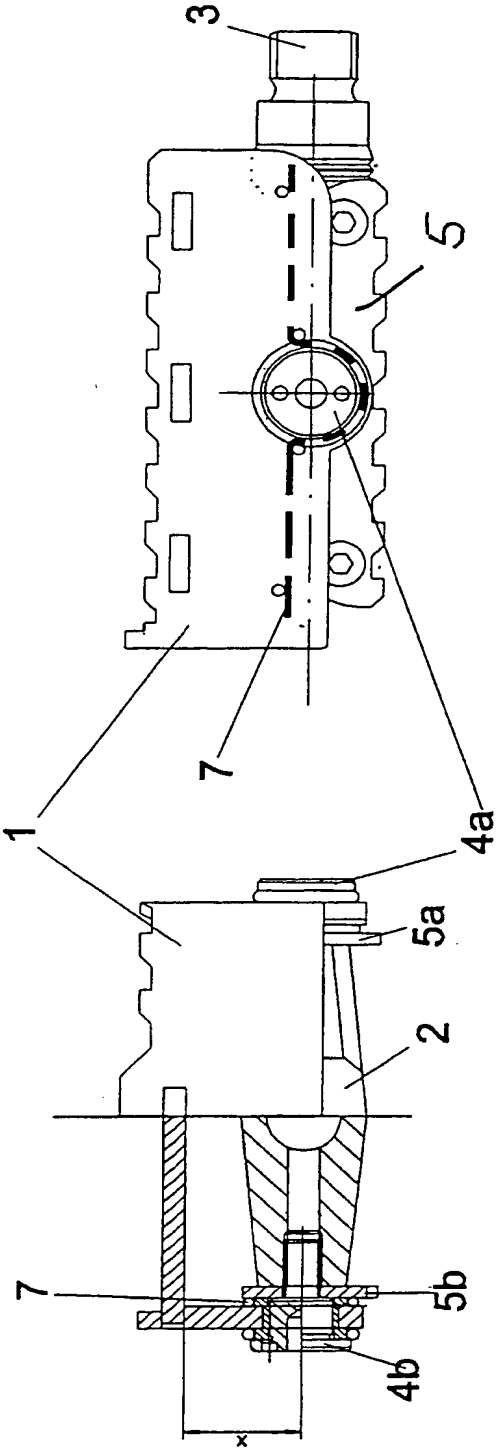


FIG. 4b

FIG. 4a

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/NO 99/0048

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 B62M3/08

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 B62M

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

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C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0 130 152 A (MORATTEL) 2 January 1985 (1985-01-02)	1-5
A	the whole document	6-8
A	US 2 069 454 A (LOFQUIST-OLSON) 2 February 1937 (1937-02-02)	1
A	FR 2 661 651 A (BERENGER) 8 November 1991 (1991-11-08)	1
A	US 4 599 915 A (HLAVAC) 15 July 1986 (1986-07-15) cited in the application	1
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Date of the actual completion of the international search

5 January 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

14/01/2000

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Information on patent family members

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PCT/NO 99/00048

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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